Amusements and Alcetings.

BOOTH'S THEATER .- " Jane Shore." DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATER.—"The Big Bonanza LYOBUM THEATER.—"Giroffe-Girofin." Geoffroy. OLYMPIC THEATER.-Variety Entertainment. PARK THEATER .- "La Belle Galatea." ROBINSON HALL-" Giroffe-Giroffa." In English. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS .- Birch and Wambold. UNION SQUARE THEATER. -" The Two Orphans." WALLACK'S THEATER-" Lady of Lyons."

ACADEMY OF DESIGN .- Exhibition of Paintings. Association Hall.-American Geographical Society. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Anniversary of Howard Mission.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.-Concert. Thomas. METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART .- Painting, Statuary, etc.

Inder to Advertisements.

AMUSEMENTS—Eleventh Page—4th, 5th, and 6th columns. BOARD AND ROOMS—Eleventh Page—1st and 2d columns. BUSINESS NOTICES—Sixth Page—1st column. COPPORTION NOTICES—Fifth Page—6th column. COPPORTION NOTICES—Fifth Page—6th column. COPPORTION NOTICES—Fifth Page—6th column. COPPORTION OF ELEVISION NOTICES—Fifth Page—6th column. DENTISTRY—Fifth Page—6th column. DENTISTRY—Fifth Page—6th column. DENTISTRY—Fifth Page—6th column. DENTISTRY—Fifth Page—6th column. EUROPEAN HOTELS—Fifth Page—5th and 6th columns. FUNNICULE—Fifth Page—6th column. HELF WANTED—FENALES—Eleventh Page—6th column. HOTELS—Eleventh Page—3d column. HOTELS—Eleventh Page—3d column. HOTELS—Eleventh Page—3d column. HOUSES AND FARMS WANTED—Eighth Page—6th column. HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.—Fifth Page—6th NETHELECTION—Eighth Page—4th column.

INSTRUCTION - Eighth Page -4th and 5th columns.
LEGAL NOTICE - Fifth Page - 1th LEGAL NOTICES - Fifth Page—6th column. LECTURES AND MELTINGS - Eleventh Page—6th column. LOFF AND FOUND—Fifth Page—5th column. MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS—Eleventh Page—1st col

MARKIAGES AND DEATHS—Seventh Page—6th column. MICRELANEOUS—Fifth Page—6th column; Twelfth Page

GIR column.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Fighth Page—5th column.

SEW POWLESTIONS—Fighth Page—4th column.

SEAT LETATE FOR SALE—CITY—Fighth Page—5th column; REGERLYN—Fighth Page—5th column; New-Junests—Nighth Page—5th and 6th columns; COUNTRY—Nighth Fage—6th column; Auction—Fighth Page—

S BY A CTION-Eleventh Page-1st column. TAL NOTICES—Seventh Page—6th column.
ATTOMS VANTED, MALES—Eleventh Page—3d and 4th
lunds; Females—Eleventh Page—4th, 5th, and 6th

CALIBREAU - Fifth Page-5th column.
FEARBOATS AND HALLBOADS-Tenth Page-5th and 6th PLAMERS, OFFIN-Tenth Page-4th and 5th columns. STORAGE—Forth Page—6th column.

STORAGE REPRESENTED FROM PAGE—2d and 3d columns.

TORAGE REPRESENTED FROM PAGE—6th column;

COLUMN — Explicit Page—6th column;

COLUMN — Explicit Page—6th column;

Business Notices.

Before you start on a journey secure an ecident policy in the original TRAVELERS of Hartford.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this norning at 8 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price Advertisements for this week's issue of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE must be handed in To-Day. Price \$2 per

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. New-York-No. 1,238 Broadway, corner Thirty-rst-st.; No. 308 West Twenty-third-st.; No. 2,386 ourth-ave. (Harlem.) Brooklyn-No. 323 Washington-st., next door to

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THE TRIBUNE'S MONTHLY CALENDAR.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat
Мау	9 129 9 129 16 136 22 113 50 159	31 123 10 130 17 137 24 144 31 151	3 124 11 131 18 138 25 145	5,125 12 139 19 139 26,146	6 126 13 133 20 140 27 147	7,127 14,134 21,141 28,148	1 121 8 121 15 131 22 141 29 141

New-York Daily Cribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1875.

TRIPLE SHEET.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foneign.-Mr. Disraeli, in a speech in the British House of Commons, said his Government had made representations to Germany in favor of peace. The reply was reassuring. — Another plot to assassinate Prince Bismarck is said to have been discovered.

DOMESTIC.-The strike of the mule-spinners at Lowell, Mass., ended yesterday. === The Black Hills Expedition, Col. R. J. Dodge commanding, left Fort Laramie yesterday. === Secretary Bristow has removed several officials implicated in whisky frauds, and ordered suits against others. - The fires near Mauch Chunk, Penn., are nearly out.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-In the suit against Mr. Beecher, John K. Porter's argument for the defense was nearly finished. — Eric Railway stock was depressed by unfavorable reports. — The Brooklyn Aldermen adjourned suddenly without action on further nominations by Mayor Hunter. === The captain and a saflor of a schooner capsized at sea with loss of life were brought to this port. ____ Insurance circles were agitated by alleged deficiencies in the accounts of a large agency. Gold, 1161s, 11614, 11614. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 86 cents.

THE WEATHER.-The Government report predicts cooler, cloudy and rainy weather. Thermometer in this city yesterday, 70°, 74°, 66°.

Persons arranging to leave town for the Spring and Summer months can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them at any address, and changed as often as they may desire, postpaid, for \$1 a month.

A law point of great interest in extradition cases is brought up in the trial of Charles L. Lawrence for smuggling, and is very fully reported on our fifth page. The prisoner was arrested on the charge of forgery, and the question at issue is whether his return to this country under such an arrest gives the right to try him here for a very different species of

With each day's dispatches there come new indications of the vigor of the war against the Whisky Ring. Civil suits were ordered yesterday on the bonds of 15 gaugers at Cincinnati, and it was not a good day for gaugers, either, there or elsewhere. The rumor comes that the whisky people at Washington were preparing a counter explosion which was to "expose" Secretary Bristow. But just while they were denominations which approached this delicate standing on tiptoe, and one of them was about question might do it with equal discretion, so to light the fuse, a minion of the Secretary that the hands of the friends of secular edu-

happened to be thereabout, and threw cold water on the thing. At last accounts the wet powder was going into the Treasury Department.

The leng list of building improvements now in progress in this city, given on our ninth page, may set at rest some of the croaking about dull times. People who have enterprise enough to seize their advantage find these the times when labor and materials are cheapest, and are pushing ahead the construction of many new buildings as well as the improvement of old ones.

Mr. Disraeli's speech in the British House of Commons conveys the impression that his note to Germany caused that power to adopt a more pacific attitude toward France. The truth is that the voice of Great Britain has very little influence on the Berlin Government. If there really had been any warlike designs against France, which is very improbable, it must have been a power much nearer to Germany than Great Britain which turned the scales in favor of peace.

A new floating fire engine whose large capacity is described in our local columns, is likely to prove of efficient aid in conflagrations ciated Press, and if adopted will be taken on our river front. When the representatives of the London Fire Brigade visited this country and reported on the means for extinguishing fires in our great cities, they noted the absence of floating engines propelled by steam, as one of the deficiencies of New-York. In London this class of machines has long done good service on the Thames, and from six to eight of them are kept in constant readiness.

The decision in the Court of Claims of the suit of the State National Bank of Boston against the United States terminates for the present at all events a suit of great interest to all bankers. The amount involved was largenearly half a million of dollars-and it was fraudulently obtained from the bank to make good the accounts of a defaulter in the Sub-Treasury at Boston. The decision of the Court, in favor of the bank, is supported by an additional feature in the opinion as delivered by Judge Nott, which strengthens the case against possible appeal. But it seems evident on the face of the story that the Sub-Treasury was in receipt of stolen goods, and could not have a right to them.

In the near prospect of a legislative investigation into the system of imprisonment for debt as practiced at Ludlow Street Jail, we present an article on our second page describing the process. The frequency of this form of arrest has been much diminished since The Tribune's original exposures of the abuse, but the system still remains and gives this power where judges are not watchful; and it appears that there are yet several prisoners remaining, whose cases need to be looked into. But a discouraging report comes from Albany that the rival interests concerned in the legislative committees are each unwilling that the other should carry out their investigations, and that a compromise between them is likely to result in nothing being done by either.

Two letters published on our first and second pages, give cheering information about the grasshopper. The great danger, as is very clearly set forth by Mr. Grosvenor, has always been from the mature insects that come from the Rocky Mountain region. The second year's brood, which is now causing so much destruction, is neither so vigorous nor so permanent as that of last year. Already this year's brood seems to be migrating from Nebraska toward the south, and it is during its passage through Missouri that the greatest damage is inflicted. But there are many indications that its stay, at worst, is temporary. The grasshopper is itself, too, a prey to a parasite; but it is probable that against both it and the potato-bug an abundance of birds would prove man's most potent laws respecting the shooting of small birds and the introduction of the English sparrow at the West have been suggested.

The Sioux chiefs, Red Cloud and Spotted Tail, have complied with the orders of the Indian Department and returned to the hotel assigned as their quarters in Washington. The Indians say they did not intend to change their quarters, but only to make a short visit to their old host at the Washington House. Six of the band, however, persist in remaining at the latter hotel, though the Department has given the landlord notice that the Government will not pay the bills. Possibly the landlord hopes to reimburse himself by a mortgage on the Black Hills. It is now stated that the object of the Department in refusing them permission to stop at the Washington House is to keep them from fire-water and other temptations. The philanthropic mind will rejoice to hear that while so much care is exercised for the moral -welfare of the Red Man, his æsthetic tastes and intellectual nature are not neglected. Last night they were taken on a river excursion and shown the beauties of the Potomae, and it was the intention of the projectors of the trip, after locking the cabin doors so that nobody could escape by jumping overboard, to have Dr. C. C. Cox read a poem to them. Doubtless malicious people will undertake to excite sympathy for the Indians on this account. They do not deserve, it. The only apprehension we have is that it will give the savages a new idea of the refinement of cruelty, and that hereafter, instead of scalping their captives, they will set them up and read poems at them. We do hope Dr. Cox will not so far forget what is due to humanity as to give them a copy of that poem.

SECULAR EDUCATION.

The question of the assignment of a portion of the public school funds to the separate use of the Catholic Church will probably be tested in Ohio before it is definitely settled anywhere else. It has been a matter of a good deal of interest, not free from anxiety, in that State for some time. As usual, it has been complicated by fanaticism on both sides and by the sordid political intrigue which always seeks to take advantage of fanaticism. The lower class of politicians have tried to further their own ends by flattering the heated prejudices of the one side or the other, until it is inevitable that there should be more passion than reason in the contest which will take place sooner or later over the question. The action of the Presbyterian General Assembly, now in session in Cleveland, on this subject, will therefore be awaited with especial interest in Ohio, and will have more or less effect upon the discussion in other States. The recent action of a Methodist Conference was so moderate and judicious that reasonable people were encouraged to hope that other

cation might be strengthened throughout the

We should regard the passage of the resolutions introduced by the Rev. G. S. Noble of New-Jersey on Saturday, at Cleveland, as in the highest degree injurious to the cause they are intended to favor. There is only one ground upon which we can consistently oppose the demands of the Catholic Church upon the school fund, and that is that education is and should be strictly secular, and that religion should not in any point be dependent upon or subject to the interference of the State. To make that fight as Protestants or as sectarians is weak and illogical. To attack the Catholic Church, as Mr. Noble's resolutions do, by savage charges and derogatory epithets, would be ludicrous if it were not so mischievous. Not content with a protest against ecclesiastical encroachments upon the free school system, these resolutions denounce the Roman Catholic methods of instruction as "substituting dogmas and tradi-"tions for the commandments of God." If this discussion were a domestic one, among brethren of one profession, it would not come within our province to criticise it. But it is spread all over the country by the Assomore or less as an expression of the advocates of secular education. We think the ground taken is absolutely untenable. The law has no right to inquire how Catholic or Protestant instructors manage their own private or denominational schools. It is poisoning the discussion uselessly to inquire which creed is right and which wrong. General Assemblies of Protestants ought to consider that the advocates of secular education are not fighting their battle. Catholics ought to be catholic enough to admit that we are not opposing or even questioning their faith when we protest against the interference of any church with the public schools, or the interference of any legislation with the subject of religion or religious instruction.

The public schools should not be the arena of any theological discussions whatever. They should not be nurseries of Protestantism any more than of Catholicism. It is true that the only aggression thus far dreaded is from the direction of the Catholic Church. There is only one way of meeting it successfully-by so strong and unanimous a protest on the part of the great majority that politicians will not dare to curry favor by proposing or sustaining the movement against the public schools. No Protestant sect is strong enough to accomplish this-no combination of them can effect it, if it is made to appear a movement merely against Catholicism. Of all the American ideas whose career of a hundred years we are beginning to celebrate, the most clearly successful and triumphant is that of the complete secularization of government and emancipation of religion. It has proved wise and beneficent in relation to civil administration, and it has proved equally wise and beneficent in relation to religion. There is not a cabinet in Europe but envies our Government in its freedom from ecclesiastical embarrassments. There is not an established church in the world but envies the independence its brothren enjoy in America. Of all churches, the Catholic owes most to this freedom from legislative entanglements, which has given it tranquillity here, when everywhere else it is in conflict and turmoil. A firm and unsectarian opposition to any ecclesiastical raid upon the school fund would doubtless be effectual to warn the sagacious leaders of that Church to desist from a plan which might lead to great disasters. But nothing will be gained by assailing their creed or their worship with bitterness and intolerance. All Protestant bodies should remember that the question is not between Catholics and Protestants, but between the advocates of secular and ecclesiastical

education.

the power granted us by this instrument to build our own railways and regulate the uses of our own streets, the Legislature has recognized the important truth that local corporations ought not to go to Albany to lobby for special privileges, and that the representatives of country districts are not good judges of the peculiar wants of great cities. The Act which has been passed is of its interest is solely for the metropolis. It householders and tax-payers the Mayor may appoint five Commissioners to designate the route for the proposed road, to select a plan, time within which the road is to be constructed, and the amount of the capital The Company is to have the right to increase its capital by a twothirds vote, and to determine the motive |power, which, however, must be "other than animal power." The Commissioners may be removed by the Governor for cause, and the Governor is also to fill vacancies in their Board, caused by death, resignation, or re- to be maintained in idleness or compelled moval. The reason for thus dividing the of the city and the State we confess we do not

In the selection of a route the Commissioners local authorities having the control of that 'is proposed to construct or operate" the railway-which local authorities are in New-York the Board of Aldermen; and 2. of the owners | ing so much as they do or not. constructed upon St. Nicholas-ave. or any of the boulevards. With regard to routes determined upon by said Commissioners co-"incide with the route or routes covered by the investigation to that point, and leave "the charter of an existing corporation formed | the rest for the present. Perhaps, if we can "for the purpose provided for by this act, cut off the stealing in the business, by and provided that said corporation has not by we can have legislation on the subject that forfeited its charter or failed to with the provisions thereof profit is in sweating Indian appropriations. If comply requiring the construction of a road or roads | the appropriations went directly to the Indians, "within the time prescribed by its charter, such we might have the subject considered more

"corporation shall have the power to construct "and operate such railway or railways upon ful-"fillment of the requirements and conditions "imposed by said Commissioners as a corpora-

"tion specially formed under this act." If New-York capitalists have faith enough in any Rapid Transit scheme to put their money into it, this comprehensive and elastic bill ought to give us the great desideratum without much further delay. There is no longer any question of obstructions at Albany, legal impediments, defective charters, or adverse influences in the Legislature or the lobby. It is now a matter only of money, enterprise and engineering; and we are satisfied that New-York has enough of all three.

THE ACTUAL INDIAN QUESTION.

The readiness with which some of the Administration organs seem to have taken the cue, from the misunderstanding between the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the visiting Indians at Washington, suggests the possibility of a premeditated design in the unusual course adopted towards the visitors by the officers of the Government. In two or three quarters, where heretofore the mild and humane policy of the Administration towards "the nation's wards" has been the theme of lavish praise, we remark, since the arrival of Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, and the rest at Washington, and the published intimations that they were not in entire harmony with the sincere and thoughtful statesmen in the Department of the Interior, that there is an increasing disposition to criticise the Noble Red Men as idle and vicious, untruthful and ungrateful, paupers and worse, upon the nation's bounty. The journals which in the last Presidential campaign and since then, even up to within a week, have pointed with pride to the kind and humane, civilizing and Christianizing, treatment of the Indians by the Administration; which have dwelt with pathos and tears upon the fact that the Red Man of the Forest was the original proprietor of the soil, and that the White Man had relentlessly pushed back and possessed his lands him hunting grounds, and that it was only just that we should provide for his wants, and make a Christian and an agriculturist, or, perhaps, a corner grocer and a Justice of the Peace, of him-these journals are just beginning to discover that the Noble Red is a liar and a thief, besides being ungrateful, drunken, vicious, and mean, with no capacity for anything but drawing Government rations, and not sense enough to be satissied with them after he gets them. The discovery of the unfitness of the Indian

for civilization, and of his general cussedness

in all the relations of life, has been made since the Indian himself discovered, or thought he discovered, that the bounties which the Government voted him, instead of reaching him, were distributed among agents, and traders, and broken-down minisand all sorts of contractors, on ters. way; so that while middlemen the were getting rich he had to grumble and starve. The admirers of the humane policy now say: "Well, who are these Indians any way? "They make a great deal of fuss about their "meat and their rations, their annuities, their agents, and all that-what business have "they to make any fuss about anything? "They do nothing towards earning a living; "the Government supports them in idleness and "ignorance, and the poor wretches, instead of "showing a decent sense of gratitude, do nothing "but grumble and make trouble; and when they "come on to Washington, at Government expense, as they do, they put on the airs of "distinguished guests, and demand of the "Government that they be permitted to choose "their own quarters among the Washington "Hotels." Meantime the Indians themselves, instead of being coddled and petted, as they have been heretofore when visiting the RAPID TRANSIT.

Great Father, have been contradicted and thwarted in their wishes, their request to be quartered where they have been on previous occasions has been refused (for which there principle of municipal Home Rule which lies at the foundation of all good city government. Although certain restrictions are placed upon the power granted where they have been denied permission to communicate with whom they please, and, the power granted where they have been denied permission to communicate with whom they please, and, the power granted where they have been denied permission to communicate with whom they please, and, the provider of the presidency of the asserted that Britistow wants to be the next President. The evidence of this ambition to reach the President, it is asserted that Britistow wants to be the next President. The evidence of this ambition to reach the president, it is asserted that Britistow wants to be the next President. The evidence of this ambition to reach the President, it was the point of the country on a hot day in June, the first thing which strikes us is the noon-tide hush. The very boughs seem to have forgotten their whisper. The wise husband-man has adjourned his toil, and is sleeping in the shadow of the eaves. In the meadows the Cabinet were suffering from an attack of the Presidental forwar.—[Cincinnati Commercial (Ind.)] principle of municipal Home Rule which lies | may be some good reason which has not been all together, the treatment given them has been such as was calculated to excite their resentment rather than win their favor. That they should talk unreasonably about their claims to consideration, and make extravagant statements and demands, is perhaps no more than was to be expected. Perhaps no more than the Department officers expected. Possibly a part of the plan to discourse a general one, though for the present tract public attention from the reals grounds of complaint in these cases, and provides that on the petition of fifty reputable direct it to the unreasonableness of the charges and the extravagance of the demands of the complaining chiefs. If this is the plan, the Administration organs have and to fix the rates of fare and freight, the caught it up with commendable alacrity. The most servile of them have already taken the scent, and are busy denouncing the Sioux chiefs as a set of idle and vicious National paupers.

This, we insist, is entirely outside the question at issue. Whether these people are idle or vicious, or capable of being Christianized; whether they are reasonable or unreasonable. grateful or ungrateful, or whether they ought like ofher people to earn their subsistappointing power between the chief executives ence, does not concern us now. The questions of Indian policy proper are questions of legislation, and are the business of Congress. What these chiefs are complaining of are required to obtain the consent 1. of "the is simply that they do not get what Congress appropriates to them, and what we the people portion of a street or highway upon which it pay for. They are robbed by agents, contractors, traders, plunderers, . No matter whether they are reasonable in expectof one-half in value of the property bounded for the department having their affairs in on the route; but in case the consent of the charge, to see that they get what the Governproperty-owners cannot be obtained, then three | ment appropriates for them. That is a matter Commissioners are to be appointed by the of justice to the Indians; and what is of more General Term of the Supreme Court to de- account and vastly more importance to termine whether the road shall be built on that us, as a nation of honest and fair-dealing men, route nevertheless. Broadway and Fifth-ave. a matter that goes to our own self-respect below Fifty-ninth-st., Fourth-ave. above Forty- and our sense of what is honest and clean. second-st., and all public parks are excepted We treat these people, in our legislation from the routes open to the choice of the for and in behalf of them, as children. We Commissioners. No steam railway is to be have always so treated them and so provided for them. Is it not an amazing shame, if, after such a recognition of their weakness and previously chosen by existing companies helplessness, we have allowed them to the language of the bill is a little obscure. be cheated and defrauded by corrupt The Commissioners are expressly prohibited in scoundrels who have made a business the 4th section from selecting streets "already of taking advantage of their condi-"located for or occupied by an elevated or under- tion? It is not the policy of taking care of ground railway;" but in Section 36 it is the Indians that is now under discussion. It is provided that "whenever the route or routes the plan of using Indians as a means of robbing the General Government. Let us hold

will not be controlled by middlemen whose

fairly and impartially, and have wiser legislation upon it.

NOW FOR THE NINETIES! Everybody knows what 95° above means. Its sudorific suggestion is of cool drinks, thin

wear under and over, light hats, ices of water and of cream, fruit, open windows, and forty other things. The chambermaid takes a cover or two from the bed. The slop-seller hangs out the gossamer vests and drawers at only fifty cents each. Wool and fur are put away in camphor. The markets become arbors general greenery. The druggists' shops are noisy with one perpetual fizz of the soda fountains. The comers from up-town are hot through and through at nine o'clock in the morning. The curious consult the large thermometer hung out for a sign. The women who sell flowers at the corners diminish their prices and enlarge their stocks. Papa, mamma, and the girls have held high council concerning the dog-day retreat, and sea-shore or mountain has been fixed upon. The tenement houses have begun to swarm to the pavement. Another Summer is here. In doors for the present is abandoned.

We shall live in fresco for some time to come. It is curious to notice how much it is the business of life to make itself comfortable. There may be latitudes in which Dolce far niente is the rule-a land of lotos-eating, "in "which it seems always afternoon;" but for us of the Saxon seed, in an intemperately temperate zone, there can be no dozing and no drifting. Heaven has denied us the sweet talent of laziness. We are the slaves of our own superfluous mobility, and doing nothing is the hardest work we do. The Greek after his moment of fierce energy, when the hot hour of battle was over, found his paradise in repose, and under the soft blue of the Ægean sky, he dreamed of Paphian pleasures through all the sleep to which the perpetual chirp of the cicada had wooed him. Half the day the sybarite of Horace below the placid shade of the arbutus, quaffed full bowls of mellow Massic and slept, and wakened to quaff and to sleep again. But this is a charming inertia to which we do not readily accustom ourselves. The doom of work is upon us. We have hardly any luxury which is not marked with a price and sold in the bazars. Leisure itself, which would seem in the nature of things to be most readily at our command, is perhaps the costliest of all our commodities. We have no time for rest, for thoughts which are "their own exceeding great reward," for pleasures which bring no income save their own grace and purity. The practical, the prudent, the productive, the everlasting usury-these monopolize our minds and our muscles. If there is a sin which we consider worthy of capital punishment, it is the sin of laziness.

But, after all, do we lapse into paradox when we say that laziness is sometimes the most profitable of all work? Does not Nature sometimes say to us in her most persuasive tone: Now, my children, be as lazy as you can? Indeed she does; and, for that matter, she says it as often as once in twenty-four hours. If she did not regularly compel us practically to abdicate being, to become as if we were not, to stop a part of the machinery of life for repairs, we should wear out in a year, and some of us would go mad in the wearing. Sometimes our over-intense energy actually deprives us of this resource. We fool with our nerves as a child meddles with a watch; when we would fain sleep the boon is denied us, and the morning finds us as weary and listless and inefficient as ever. Nature takes this method of beseeching us to be lazy, and we shall go on toiling, fretting, slaving, and so perish by excess of life. She brings a season in which exertion, whether physical or intellectual, is distasteful and noxious; and even if we suspend work we do so in a grudg-

ing way which spoils all. eating, and are standing under the foliage, or with their feet in the cooling water. What a contrast to the artificial turmoil of the town at the same meridian hour! For, deplete the city as we may, motion here never ceases; and thousands will be grinding here all Summer for the hundreds who have gone away-working when work means sunstroke, and apoplexy, and fever and death. In the hot and stifled chamber, the little child will sicken and die. Through all the open windows, of certain quarters, will float, not the pure air which alone is fit for breathing, but miasma and stenches and all the food of typhus and of cholera. There is no help for it. There are evils which we may mitigate, but which we cannot altogether abolish. Something we may do for others; but the one thing which we should do for ourselves, if possible, is to rest.

PERSONAL.

The Pope attained his 84th year on the Mr. Joaquin Miller has returned from Europe

Ex-Gov. English of Connecticut thinks of

spending the Summer in Europe.

The journal concerned announces that to-day Mr. George Alfred Townsend will become permanently and prominently connected with The St. Louis Times in

an editorial capacity." Prince Bismarck sent to M. Hachette, a Paris publisher, recently, and purchased all the copies be and on hand of the French translation of Mr. Grenville

The Count de Chambord has decorated with the Cross of the Order of St. Louis his nephew, Count de Bardi, serving with Don Carlos, in recognition of his gal-lant conduct in the battle of Lacar, near Estella.

Emile de Girardin said, in a recent newspaper article, that " if M. Thiers had remained President of the French Republic, the war clouds which for the last month have been thickening over our heads would never have been formed."

Mr. Schliemann, whose excavations on what

is supposed to be the site of ancient Troy have been so

graphically described by Mr. Bayard Taylor, has been granted authority to continue his investigations, and will proceed with his work almost immediately. The statue of St. John the Baptist, discov-

ered a few months ago at Pisa, and recognized subsequently as a work of Michael Angelo, is said now to have been executed by that artist in his 21st year, and to be the same spoken of by Vasari. John Wanamaker of Philadelphia yesterday

cabled Geo. H. Stuart that there were ten meetings held by the American evangelists, Moody and Sankey, in London on Sunday; that the streets were blocked at the Opera House, the city was greatly moved, and the in-terest increasing.

A ship-rigger in San Francisco has in his possession a curious and valuable relie. It is a miniature ark, said to be an exact model of the Cadmus, the vessel in which Lafayette came to the United States in 1824. set in which Ladyette came to the Chiefed states in 1820. The Cadmus was pronounced unseaworthy at San Francisco in 1850, and was broken up. The model was made from her timbers, the deck being a portion of the door frame of the cabin occupied by Lafayette, and the forecastle a piece of the berth in which he slept.

WASHINGTON, May 24.-The fact that Mr. Sartoris, the President's son-in-law, has purchased a fine building lot in this city has caused the report that he is coming to this country to reside permanently.

Washington, May 24.—Information has been montyed at the Runt-Office Department that Third

Assistant Postmaster-General Edward W, Barbar has a far recovered as to resolve his duties at the Department and he is expected here about the middle of this week. VIENNA, May 24 .- Mr. Orth, the new Amer-

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Republicans of Wisconsin will hold their State Convention at Madison on July 7. Their news-papers are confident of a party victory next Fall, and base their hopes on the conviction that the Liberal Repub-lican vote will be east for their candidates. The Demo-crats claim exactly the opposite of this, and are equally assured of success.

That marvelous third term plank in the platform of the Kentucky Republicans has created a suspicion that the party in that State would be rather glad to see the President renominated. The Courier-Journal confirms that view with this assertion: "If Gen. Grant really should seek a third nomination he will not have to go begging for Kentucky votes in the National Republi-can Convention unless Bristow should be in the field."

There seems to be a third term organ in Virginia, but it is doubtful if it is of a kind to find favor at Washington. The Richmond Whig says: "We confess that we want to see Gen. Grant nominated as the Radical candidate for the Presidency again, for while we believe any man in that party can be beaten, we think there are few who can be beaten as easily and as badly as he. Besides, it would be most fitting and appropriate, when the most dangerous party ever known to the country comes to its final fall, that the most dangerous man who ever presided over the destinies of the country should fall with it. And then, too, we should hear no more of that revenutionary idea of a third term henceforth and for-ever."

Another Democratic paper has foresight enough to comprehend that the sort of thing going on in New-Hampshire is not calculated to strengthen the party. The Harrisburg Patriot says frankly: "Nathaniel Head was fairly elected Senator on the count of the votes, and should have been so declared by the Governor and Council. That he was the choice of the majority of the people of the district, whether called 'Natt.' or 'Nathaniel' Head, is clear enough; and it was the duty of the Governor to give effect to the popular will without or the Governor to give enect to the popular will without regard to the party results. The action which he and his Council adopted savors too much of the course of the New-Orleans Returning Board, who wantonly rejected fairly chosen representatives of the people on any trivial pretext. That the villains of the Louisiana Returning Board were sustained by the military power of the tovernment and applauded by the Republican press, affords no justification for the New-Hampshire case.

Senator Stevenson of Kentucky is not so tired of his seat that he is willing to give it up to Mr Beck or Gen. Williams without a struggle. He expects to be a candidate for re-election, and will stump the State seems to be more clear-headed than a majority of West Inquirer that if the "Democratic party tries to make national issue of the financial question, it will be broken to atoms." The party should shape the national issues in Congress next Winter, he thought. So far as Presi dential candidates are concerned, he was inclined to think that Senator Thurman was the strongest in the South; that Gov. Hendricks was stop strongers in the source of that State stronger in the East than elsewhere; and that Gov. Tilden was a very strong man, but all things being equal, he thought the people would prefer a West-ern man to an Eastern one.

There are evidences that the party organs do not love the independent press. Here is that sedate Democratic journal, The Boston Post, expressing its disapproval in this unwontedly heated manner: "The 'independent press,' whose independence takes the form of alternate abuse of Democracy and truckling to Republicanism, finds an appropriate opportunity for the exercise of its talent of petulant fault-finding in recent events in New-Hampshire." It will be observed that there is here no mention of a partiality for the Democratic party on the part of the independent press. Bearing this in mind, the following candid remarks from The Washington Chronicle, a paper which has its Republicanism direct from the White House, are made doubly interesting: "We prefer an out-and-out Democratic paper to the one that claims to be independent, and yet belies its claim by continuity denouncing the Republican party. The journal that is net with us is against us, and should be regarded as an open enemy to our cause." These two choice extracts, put side by side, would seem to furnish tolerably good evidence that the independent journals are fulfilling their promises.

PUBLIC OPINION.

The only generally-read newspapers are those whose independence is acknowledged, while the subservi-ent party organs are languishing for want of readers and popular respect, and will soon be things of the past.— (Philadelphia Times (Ind.)

The duty of self-abnegation will admonish every true friend of his country that the public good should be considered before self-interest, and the public sentiment should control individual aspirations.—(Washington Chronicle (Rep.)

There is no doubt that the Secretary of the Treasury is making himself the strongest man in his party, and if he should be the Republican nomine for President it would involve the necessity on the part of the Democrats to nominate Gov. Tilden, making the causas turn on purely reformatory and domestic questions.—[Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.)

HOMEOPATHIC METHODS.

THE CRUDE DRUG AS AN ALLY

SIR: The position taken in your editorial of

this morning entitled," Meetings of the M. D.'s," in effect that "the good of mankind" should alone be sought by the physician, must be looked upon as the only one which can insure fair play on the part of the physician toward the public. It rebukes bigotry and enthusiasm; and it rebukes any tendency to make the name of a school of pression as to Homeopathy remains uncontradicted by the statements of the physicians whom you quote, and, in your liberal spirit, commend. You say: "It there is any-thing which we have been accustomed to regard as fixed, dogmatic, and theoretically passed the empirical stage, it s Homeopathy." A host of skillful physicians and hosts of patients could relate an experience that would verify your impression. The talk of giving crude doses needs not shake the faith of any one. Nor, when understood, needs it serve as an occasion of renewed attack upon the system which has been revolutionizing medicine for good of mankind."

In order to see this it is needful only to distinguish be tween the law of cure and that of palliation. It is within the curative range that the infinitesimal dose exhibits its potency, and sometimes its power of bringing speedy refunctional disturbance. But in disease there is often change of structure, and hence the cure must, in the nature of things, be, like growth, gradual. Meanwhile, dur ing the process of cure, pain continues, and the means of relief lie often within the range of the doses or of the external appliance. In whitlow, for example, infinitesimal doses would stop the formation of pas, but put is there already as a cause of torment, and the kaffe should be plunged without delay to the bone and slipped along the periosteum to lot out the foreign matter and bring relief at once; and where missm is imparting a periodic rise of fever in some inflammatory disease, pumping with increased violence the first current at almost certain stages into vessels already encourage, to be the occasion of additional and unnecessary have, the sure action of the anti-periodic drug should be senght with no hesitating hand. This use of the crude drug, which experience teaches, must not be confounded with that which persists in pushing it even after the drug has ceased to act benjunly and has begun to act poisonously. And it does not imply a loss of faith in those inflantesimal doses that act for "the good of mankind."

Newark, N. J., May 17, 1875. W. W. Tuffs, M. D.

ELEEDING IN AN EXCEPTIONAL CASE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: I think your quotations and remarks on the transactions of the New-Jersey Homeopathic State Society need a little explanation. Your article reads: "Dr. McNeil followed with something of the same bold sort; he actually disagreed in some particulars with Hahnemann himself." Many homeopathic physicians disagree with some of Hahnemann's opinions, and it is not at all strange that it is so; but concerning the truth of the great law of homeopathy evolved by him, all homeopaths are agreed.

In another part of your article I noticed the following: Prof. Lilienthal announced to the Council that in baving been called to a man apparently dying he suddenly made up his mind to bleed him, and bleed him he did until he breathed easier. It might not have been homeopathy, but it was certainly the thing for the case. Perhaps it will not do to regard these concessions as an abandon-ment of the Hahnemannic theory." Of course not. This was probably a case in which the right or venous side of the heart, from some mechanical cause, did not perform its function properly, and venous congestion of the brain was the result, and might have quickly proved fatal if the doctor had not performed venesaction and thereby relieved the congested brain. This mode of procedure was en-tirely mechanical, and had nothing whatever to do with the Hahnemannic theory of cure. This explanation is due to Prof. Lilienthal, as I know he never would resort to venesection except as a mechanical means.